

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Saturday, November 23, 1861.

Reading Matter on every page.

To Correspondents.—No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

OUTSIDE.—The Dirge of Baker, by Rev. C. W. Denison, and Dr. Sunderland's Sermon at Col. Baker's funeral.

4,000,000 NEGROES.

To some of the earlier editions of Paul Tomlinson, (of the later editions we know nothing,) there was appended a series of maxims, (one Augustus Tomlinson, a retired and philosophical knave, upon the art of cheating, the whole being entitled—"Every Man his own Boss.")

One of these maxims is, to confound the judgment and imagination of the party to be cheated, by an artful juxtaposition of large sums with small ones, and quietly to pick him of his guineas, while he is thinking of thousands of pounds.

The original Mr. Tomlinson died many years ago, much respected, and while occupying, as is said, the chair of a professor in a European University, but the Tomlinsonian philosophy still survives, as is evident from the current management of some matters connected with negroes.

It is proposed, for example, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; it is said, that there are four millions of slaves in the South and that to emancipate them is so vast an undertaking, that we must leave it to that mystic future, upon which it is so easy and natural to throw disagreeable burdens. Four millions of negroes! Such is the exclamation of these Tomlinsons, when the question really is about 3,181 slaves, no more and no less, in the District of Columbia. These philosophers never explain what the 4,000,000 have to do with the 3,181, and it is an explanation which they give in avoiding.

It is the same thing, when it is suggested, that Maryland, with only 87,188 slaves, might take measures to rid herself of slavery. The 4,000,000 negroes in the South, and the assumed impossibility of emancipating that vast number, are forthwith bewailed by the disciples of Tomlinson, as proving (in some mysterious way) that Maryland cannot emancipate and colonies 87,188.

Sometimes, in addition to the 4,000,000 in the South, we have the 100,000,000 (more or less) on the continent of Africa brought into requisition, to show the hopelessness of doing anything for a race as numerous as it is savage. But really, after all that is said by these disciples of Tomlinson, the question with us in this District is, what we shall do about 3,181 slaves, and in Maryland, what shall be done about 87,188 slaves. We need not trouble ourselves at all about the millions of negroes on the Gulf of Mexico, or the tens of millions in Africa. All that is a Tomlinsonian.

LORD PALMERSTON.—Our telegraphic account (yesterday) of Lord Palmerston's recent remarks upon American affairs was so meagre and imperfect, that we publish the fuller account now received:

"At the Lord Mayor's banquet, (London, Nov. 10,) the Mayor proposed the health of the foreign ambassadors, coupled with the name of the Hon. Charles P. Adams, the United States Minister.

"Mr. Adams replied that his mission in England was to promote and perpetuate the friendly relations which have existed between the two countries.

"Lord Palmerston, in a speech, said that, although the present unfortunate circumstances may for a time threaten to interfere with the supply of cotton, the disadvantage will be but temporary, and in the end be productive of good. We shall aid in various quarters of the globe a sure and ample supply, which will render us no more dependent upon the Southern States of America.

"He witnessed with affliction the lamentable differences which separate our American cousins; but it is not for us to pass judgment on their disputes. In conclusion, he expressed the hope of a speedy restoration of harmony and peace."

This does not look much like interposing to fight the battles of the rebels. Nor does it look as if English statesmen contemplate, otherwise than with satisfaction, the exclusion of American cotton from the market of the world. They are content to bear the "temporary disadvantage," for the permanent good of being "no more dependent on the Southern States of America."

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—A lady just arrived here from Bluffton, near Beaufort, was there during the bombardment of the Port Royal fort, and within hearing of it. She left two days afterwards, and arrived here via Richmond and Norfolk.

She states that the negroes were much frightened by the bombardment, and hid themselves in the woods, but when she left, they had begun to return; and under the impression that they were to be paid wages, were going to work contentedly upon the plantations.

One planter, near Bluffton, gave his slaves the option of going off or of remaining on his plantation. A majority of them preferred to remain.

At Richmond, she had considerable evidence that our prisoners were supplied with good food.

We have received from Hudson Taylor, 334 Pennsylvania avenue, and Joseph Shillington, Ocean Building, copies of Harpers' New Monthly Magazine, for December. The contents are: The Coast Rangers of California; Making Money; The Okavango River; A Wife's Story; Mount Victory; A Psalm for the Union; Colonel Baker; Monthly Record of Current Events, &c., &c.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

FORAGING AND RECONNOITERING PARTY.

On Thursday last, the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont volunteers, together with six companies of Col. Friedman's cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, commanded by Gen. Brooks, went out on a foraging and reconnoitering expedition. They passed on without accident or molestation, to Flint's Hill, and took possession of it and the surrounding country, threw out pickets in every direction, and then, under the skillful management of the forage master, the foragers took possession of hay enough to load seventy wagons. From a high point on the hill, they had a view of a regiment of rebel infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery; they appeared to be between Fairfax Court-House and Centerville, and about eight miles from our present outposts. Having accomplished the object of the expedition, it returned to quarters, the same night, in good condition, and without having been subjected to the slightest accident.

While upon Flint's Hill, they received information that the rebels had constructed an artillery road from Flint's Hill to Germantown, REVIEW AND BRIEF FIGHT.

Yesterday there was a grand review of Gen. Smith's division, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. A number of civilians were present, as it was understood that the division would be reviewed by Gen. McClellan, but as he was detained by urgent business in this city, the review was made by Gen. Smith.

After the troops had passed in review, they were drawn up in line of battle, to attack an imaginary enemy in the direction of Lewinsville. The boys were all "eager for the fray," and when they were ready, they commenced firing by companies, then by regiments, and next by brigades, and then every man "went in" on his own hook. They fought with great spirit and energy in this way for nearly an hour. The artillery occupied a prominent position, and played their part with great gallantry, giving a fine exhibition of their skill.

Colonel Friedman's cavalry occupied a prominent position, and at the close of the engagement, he made a splendid charge, which excited universal admiration. The brigades of Generals H. M. Cook, Brooks, and Brannan, together with Mott's and Barr's batteries, signified themselves by their efficiency and bravery, while Ayres' battery, on Smith's Hill, "snuffing the battle from afar," sailed in with the rest, and fought as valiantly as any of them. It is asserted, upon the word of the "reliable gentleman," who was on the field, that there was no retreat, and nobody hurt, although the roar of battle was terrific.

In order to drill the men in all the duties incident to a battle, a large number of ambulances were near the field, so that the horses could smell powder, and become used to the noise of conflict, while the drivers would play wounded, and were put in and out of the ambulances.

Among the incidents, which somewhat marred the interest of the day, was the serious injury received by Charles Trueter, of Col. Friedman's cavalry, who was thrown from his horse while making the charge.

Col. Church, of the New York Sun, who was on horseback busily engaged in taking notes of the exciting scenes before him, and being in front of Col. Friedman's cavalry when they made their charge, very narrowly escaped serious injury, which was only avoided by his superior horsemanship; he was slightly wounded by a sabre cut, but returned to the city last night, and is doing well.

THE SUNDAY OF THE N. Y. THIRTY THIRD.

It was announced, in the New York Tribune, that Dr. Mulford, of the above regiment, was accidentally killed on the day of the late grand review, in consequence of which his brother arrived yesterday, for the purpose of conveying the remains to New York, but very unexpectedly found him in his saddle at the review of yesterday, quite well, not having been injured, as reported. At the review on Wednesday, Col. Taylor and Dr. Dickinson were together on the field, when a bugle announced the arrival of Gen. McClellan, whereupon the colonel started in haste to join his regiment, and the doctor followed, when his horse became unmanageable, and ran over a private, without hurting him, and threw the doctor, who was slightly injured.

The colonel was put under arrest upon the supposition that he was racing, but yesterday General Franklin restored his sword, having ascertained that his arrest was without cause, and the gallant colonel has again assumed command of his regiment.

A HANDSOME FLAG.

Will be presented to Captain Gary's company of cavalry, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at Camp Meade, half a mile beyond Fort Cochrane. The flag is the gift of the ladies of Washington.

NO GUNS.

A number of large columbiads, rifled cannon, and heavy siege mortars have arrived in this city, within a few days past, via Washington Branch railroad. Numbers of big guns, not bored out, arrive almost every day, principally from the West Point and Pittsburg foundries. Twelve pieces of light artillery, for Bleeker's brigade, arrived on Wednesday.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made yesterday:

Robert Smythe, of Iowa, to be an additional paymaster (of volunteers).

Fredrick C. Ogden, of New York, to be a second lieutenant of First regiment of U. S. cavalry.

Capt. John M. Schofield, First artillery, U. S. A., to be a brigadier general of volunteers.

Major Thomas J. McKean, of Iowa, (now an additional paymaster) to be a brigadier general of volunteers.

NO REVIEW TO-DAY.

The announcement in the Star of last evening that a grand review of the troops on this side of the Potomac would take place this afternoon at one o'clock, was premature. The review will not take place until Tuesday.

FALSE RUMOR.

It was currently reported last evening that the rebels had attacked Newport News, and had been repulsed with great loss in killed and prisoners. There is no truth whatever in the rumor.

LETTER FROM NEWPORT NEWS.

We last evening received the following letter from a gentleman of this city, now on a visit to Fortress Monroe and vicinity:

Newport News, Camp of the Seventh Regiment, New York State Volunteers, November 20.

I just arrived at Newport News, by steamer Express from Fortress Monroe.

We arrived by steamer Louisiana from Baltimore—reached the Fortress at 4 A. M.

The guns of the Rip Raps were sending shells toward Swallow's Point, and we had a beautiful view of those experiments.

Nothing new here in Newport News; I shall start for the outposts this afternoon, and may be able to give you more news to-morrow.

No "flag of truce" came in to-day; and no news from the opposite shore. The different batteries of the rebels can be seen distinctly, also several little schooners; they don't come in range of our guns.

The regiments quartered here are in good condition, much pleased with their quarters; they are building substantial block-houses for winter quarters, which present a very cozy and cheerful appearance.

Twenty or more vessels, steamers, and other craft, are at anchor near the Fortress and opposite Newport News; this place is now very well fortified, and the advance posts are about four miles off.

The Wyandank ran the blockade night before last, reaching Indian Head about moonrise and the navy yard yesterday morning. She was not fired at. The steamer B. B. Hale also ran the blockade downward last night, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores generally.

Two schooners loaded with wood also ran the blockade of the rebel batteries successfully on Wednesday night.

The enemy is apparently at work on a new battery on "Possum Nose," which is far above the others, on Mr. Otterbeck's lands.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following promotions, in the regular army service, have recently been made:

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—William S. Keith, William H. French, and Caleb C. Sibley.

To be Majors.—D. Davidson, A. J. Lee, C. J. Lovell, and G. O. Haller.

Daniel Looney, Charles Bestland, O. Hasen, S. S. Culbertson, J. J. Wagner, W. R. Lowe, C. Berg, W. W. Arnold, H. H. Clark, and A. T. Bellows, appointed from non-commissioned officers, to be second lieutenants.

J. H. Hammond and Henry Clay McDowell have been appointed assistant adjutant generals.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR NAMES THREE BATTLES.

Some time ago, Mr. Leonard Hawkins, of Starboro, Vt., informed the President that his wife had presented him with three sons at a birth, and asked him to name them. The letter was referred to the Secretary of War, who named them respectively Abraham Lincoln, Gideon Welles and Simon Cameron, and they have been so named. She promises to name the next three Charles Sumner, John Cochrane, and George B. McClellan, provided he cleans out the rebels in the next Bull Run battle.

A HOTEL IN BALTIMORE SEIZED.—Miller's hotel, corner of German and Paca streets, was seized on Wednesday, by the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, who took possession of all its contents, together with a large number of horses. The object of this movement is said to be to prostrate the mail arrangements of the rebel sympathizers here. It is supposed that from this hotel there has been regular communication kept up by teams to West River, and thence to Virginia.

SOWING THE COTTON.—The Baltimore Post of last evening says:

"The wife of one of the officers at Port Royal has received several letters from her husband, all of which corroborate the news paper accounts from that section. He writes that several large fields of unripened cotton are in the vicinity, and arrangements are being made to get the negroes to work to pick it, under the supervision of the soldiers. There are said to be no rebel forces within fourteen miles, except a few in the upper part of the island.

THIS SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Nolin (Kentucky) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

The new department created for General Buell excludes the small portion of Kentucky west of the Tennessee river. Leaving out of the numbers of the two camps of affairs at Paducah, Columbus, and Hickman, the situation in Kentucky is briefly this: But one rebel army remains in the State. Breckinridge's raw recruits at Prestonsburg and Pikeville have been scattered. Zollicoffer has been driven back to the Cumberland Gap, and is reported to be trembling for his safety even there. The only rebel force remaining in his department to engage General Buell's attention, is Buckner's army at Bowling Green—an army which is variously estimated at from eighteen to thirty-five thousand, and which is, doubtless, much the nearer to the smaller of these figures.

Mr. WEALEY, the member of Congress captured by the rebels under Jenkins at Guayandotte, made his escape by taking advantage of the darkness of the night, and swam across the river. He had been carried on a raft, and was warmly welcomed, and whence he easily made his way to his home at Ceredo.

QUARANTINE THE RAILROAD.

The Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by order of General McClellan, is guarded by sentinels placed at a distance of a quarter of a mile apart from Washington to Baltimore, in order to guard against any depredations to the road, and prevent accidents to any of the greatly increased number of trains passing over it, both night and day. To effect this, the road has been divided into four sections, which are guarded by the following regiments: From Baltimore to the Relay House, by the Fifteenth New York regiment; from the Relay House to the Junction to Bladensburg, by the First Michigan regiment; and from Bladensburg to Washington, by such regiments as are encamped near the road.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

(Mail Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

DANMONT, November 20, 1861.

Yesterday, a German Jew from Frederick, named Manuel Hartman, was arrested by the New York Nineteenth for selling citizens' clothes to deserters. He had rented a stable about two miles from camp, where he was driving a flourishing trade, and was detected in the act. His stock was confiscated. Ignatius Falke and his son James, who rented Hartman's cabin, with a knowledge that he was selling desertion, were also arrested. The three worthies will be tried by court-martial. Their offense is believed to be a capital one.

Seven deserters were brought in yesterday, and will be tried in a few days.

The crusade against whisky and whisky-dealers, has been revived within the past two days. Large seizures have been made, and several persons of respectability have been arrested.

General Banks returned to camp yesterday after a visit to Washington to confer with the authorities in relation to future movements. All eyes are now turned toward Frederick as the probable winter quarters of General Banks' division, should it not be called into service.

A review of the First Brigade, General Abercrombie, was held yesterday. It was a very creditable affair. The ranks were full, and every department betokened readiness for active service.

DANMONT, Nov. 21, 1861.

The Massachusetts regiments have completed their arrangements for the celebration of Thanksgiving in the old Potomac style. Requisitions have been made on the country stores and poultry yards, and large tents have been erected for the facilities of the occasion. This will be a new feature in this section of Maryland, which will probably be perpetuated for time immemorial.

Many of the regiments are preparing for winter, by erecting log huts. The Twenty-eighth New York have made themselves quite comfortable in this respect. Others are elevating their tents on a structure of logs and mud, about four feet high, with an excavation of two feet. These are generally furnished with rude but useful fire places, which can be used for cooking as well as heating.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts has moved about one mile from its former location, near Fossilville, and has erected log huts with straw thatch for their winter quarters. One of the batteries of Gen. Stone's division has also gone into winter quarters near the same place.

Heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Lewinsville or beyond, in Virginia, but no intelligence has been received of any action.

The New York Ninth has removed from their late to a more comfortable encampment. This was made necessary by a great increase of illness caused by the damp nature of the ground. Capt. George Tutill, of company H, of this regiment, has resigned and gone home.

Snow and hail fell last night along the road leading to the Sugar Loaf region.

Samuel M. Brown, of the Twenty-ninth New York, Capt. Bowen's company, died on the 20th. He was from Yates, Orleans county.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21, 5 P. M.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The expected wedding in high life came off this noon—the Rev. Dr. Backus officiating. Gen. George Stoneman married Miss Mary Oliver Hardesty. The scene was truly a very brilliant one, and many eyes were gladdened to see so fair a daughter of Maryland united to so high and honorable an officer of the Federal army. The union is a good one, and some think the captive will prove to all Marylanders that, to be under the protection of such a Government, will be a beneficial one.

The bride was elegantly dressed in lace, &c. I beg the ladies at present to excuse the writer; but, not being familiar with ladies' dress, he cannot describe with justice. The attendants were very beautiful young ladies, and becomingly attired. Among those present were Gen. Jones, U. S. A.; Gen. Palmer and lady; Col. Hudson, Col. Van Allen, Capt. Park, Col. Colby, Maj. Pleanston, Dr. McMillen, U. S. A.; Mrs. Eban Allen, N. Y.; Senator Latham and lady, California; Mr. McLean, N. Y., and many other distinguished personages.

Knowing you like to hear all that is good about our country, I can give you some news under this head. The noble ladies of this city who have so bravely given their time and means to the sick soldiers, deserve much praise. The Relief Society does a large amount of good; and when we see such names on the list of active managers as Mrs. R. Johnson, president, Mrs. Bonaparte, Mrs. McKenzle, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, Miss Sallie Cushing, Miss M. G. Keener, and a host of others, we cannot wonder that the cause is so prosperous and flourishing. The sick are well cared for, and the many little cares that only a delicate woman can give, are appreciated by the poor, brave fellows who are the recipients of those favors.

If short notes from a well-wisher is acceptable, you have only to publish the first, and the others will sometimes follow.

ONE WHO SEES

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S IDEA OF THE WAR.

The President has addressed to Gen. Walbridge the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1861.

Gen. H. Walbridge, New York City.

DEAR SIR: Your note reminding me of the fact that, as early as April last, you pointed out to me on the map Port Royal and Beaufort as advantageous places to make lodgments on the Southern coast, is received. I am free to confess you were the first who called my attention to that particular locality. I also remember that you insisted we should call six hundred thousand men into the field, a considerable length of time before I had brought my own mind up to anything near so large a scale.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Can't the General make a few more suggestions?

COL. EHRHART.

Who has been appointed consul to Nuremberg, yesterday took leave of the officers of his regiment. The parting scene was a very affecting one, and highly complimentary to the Colonel, evincing the high estimation in which he was held by his regiment.

GENERAL FREMONT is shortly expected in New York, and the Tribune says that the Germans propose giving him a grand reception with music, torches, and banners. Meetings have been held in different parts of the city, at which speeches have been made endorsing the course of General Fremont. Preparations are in progress for a great public mass meeting, to take place before or after his arrival. A committee of eleven has been appointed to wait upon him when he arrives at the Astor House.

The Spanish fleet, off the Cuban coast, is reported to be in almost complete readiness for service, and is only waiting for the vessels of the Spanish allies.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Potomac, one of the 10th under the heading of "The Difference," says:—Sigs are selling out in Iowa at one cent per dozen—here they sell for twenty-five cents. There corn can be readily bought at fifteen cents per bushel—here it is worth seventy-five to eighty cents. These apples sell for twenty-five cents per barrel—here money can hardly buy a bushel; there flour is worth four dollars a barrel—here it is worth from seven to eight or nine dollars; there salt is selling for one dollar and a half per sack; here at fifteen dollars. But these are only a few of the effects of the war and the blockade on the North and the South.

SCARCITY OF SALT.

Salt seems a scarce article in the Southern States. The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph is quoted by the Charleston Mercury as saying: "This article is raising, as a merchant remarked yesterday, at the rate of about \$1 per day. It is thought that it will command \$20 per sack before the end of this month. One of our firms, the design of preventing speculation, positively refuses to sell more than five sacks to one man, and he must be a planter. In New Orleans, fifty sacks as much as can be bought by one man. Where is Professor Tomlinson?"

Professor Tomlinson is at work, replies the Mercury, and proceeds to assure its readers that it is no joke to make salt: "The article cannot be made in a day, nor in a week; but, as we have said before, about Christmas a full supply at reasonable prices, may be expected from the South Carolina Salt Works. The manufacture of salt requires a period of about sixty days. The South Carolina Salt Works have been in progress about half that time."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina news is very important. A smart engagement took place at Hatteras Inlet on the 14th between the Coast Survey steamer Corwin and the rebel steamer Curlew. The latter vessel apparently got the worst of the contest, and retreated after receiving a few minutes' hot and telling fire from the former.

The Provisional State government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been contemplated for months, was formally instituted at Hatteras Inlet on the 18th instant, by a convention of delegates and proxies representing forty-five counties of the State. Ordinances were passed acknowledging the Constitution of the United States; appointing Marble Nash Taylor Provisional Governor of North Carolina; proclaiming the secession act illegal and of no force or effect, and empowering the new Governor to order special elections for Representatives to the Federal Congress.

The convention, which took place at Hatteras Inlet, was presided over by the president, Governor Taylor has issued his proclamation, ordering an election for the second congressional district, to be held on Wednesday, 27th inst.

AN AMERICAN SAILOR KILLED BY A SHARK.

Horrible Sight.—The Singapore Times of August 24, has the following account of the killing of one of the crew of the American ship T. W. Sears by a shark, and the narrow escape of two others:

On Saturday last, three seamen belonging to the American ship T. W. Sears were bathing alongside the vessel, when one of them was seized by a shark. The monster first seized him by the shoulder, but the force with which he rushed on his victim caused him to lose his hold, driving the unfortunate man several feet out of the water. The shark again seized him by the back and finally by the neck, and disappeared with his prey. All this happened within plain view of his shipmates, who immediately lowered a boat, and after taking on board the other two men, proceeded to drag for the body. They had been occupied in this way for some time, when the shark was observed to rise some distance from them, still with the body of the belligerent man in his mouth, shaking it, as is described, as a dog would a rat.

The mate of the vessel armed himself with a boarding-pike, and rowed toward the spot, and the shark was so much occupied with his victim that he allowed himself to be stabbed several times before again disappearing. Thinking the animal had recovered its breath, the boat returned to the ship, but scarcely had she arrived alongside when the shark reappeared as before. A harpoon was now taken into the boat, and the shark again allowed himself to be approached sufficiently near to be struck, when he again disappeared. Line was now paid out, and the boat was towed some distance, till assistance arriving, the monster was killed by repeated stabs of the lance.

Most of the contents of his bow were disgorged while being hauled on board, and, on being opened, some fragments, which were unrecognizable, and an eight-pound tin of preserved meat, were all that was found. The shark was of the species known as the ground shark, and about ten feet in length. The girth of the body was immense, and is stated to have been eight or nine feet.

BREAKING UP THE RICHMOND GAMBLING HOUSES.

A Richmond letter, dated November 21, says: On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, the police made a simultaneous descent into the two most elegant and aristocratic halls of the city, (Whorham's, near the Exchange Hotel and Monteiro's), contiguous to the Spotswood House, and somewhat smashed up and scattered the infernal gods. Supper, sumptuous and savory, going on, or rather going off up stairs; polite, well-dressed dealer, seated behind the table slipping the dice deftly through the silver box; multitudes of better, soldiers, civilians, and otherwise, seated around and bending over the oil-cloth, with its aces and knaves, and tall piles of many-colored ivory; servants, sleek, soft-footed negroes, sliding about the room over the rich carpet, with brandy and water and cigars—when enter constables and company, whereupon general confusion and dismay, cursing and swearing, and a rapid looking out at the front door, of visitors, military and civil, overflowing Main street and Franklin street, as the case might be.

Almost instantaneously with these marvelous proceedings, the gas went out in every hall in this city, for the alarm had gone forth, and all the apparatus of furo was speedily removed from apartments where the game had gone on undisturbed since the day of secession. But for this, a thorough overhauling had cleared out of these establishments might have been effected. As you may imagine, the rage of the gamblers to day is excessive; but if it be true, as rumored, that the police in this matter have acted in accordance with the wishes of the President, and it is his fixed determination to put a stop to gambling in the city, at all hazards, they might as well at once subside, and bid Richmond farewell.

GENERAL WOOL'S FEELINGS TOWARD GENERAL McCLELLAN.—Writers for the papers have attributed to General Wool a disposition to complain that so young a man as Gen. McClellan was advanced to the superior position. With an enemy in front, Gen. Wool will complain only that he is not furnished the means, when they are so abundant, to dislodge the rebels and strike telling blows without further loss of time.—Fortress Monroe Cor. Tribune.

The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, on her route to Boston, was obliged to put in at Newport, through stress of weather. Twenty-five of her Santa Rosa prisoners were sent forward to Fort Warren by the Fall River route.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

The regiments stationed at Newport News are building log huts for winter shelter. They are said to be much warmer and more comfortable than plank barracks. Our pickets extend four miles beyond Newport News.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY BUILDING.

The Fifteenth New York regiment, on Thursday, made their first attempt at pontoon bridge building, on the eastern branch of the Potomac, near their camp. In thirty-three minutes they inflated the India rubber pontoons, and laid a bridge 188 feet long, over which fifty men marched at common and double quick time, and on—

and—two—crossed without trouble. The regiment has the pontoon train which has been at West Point for some time, and is well supplied with engineering tools and implements. They have also fascines and other materials for fortifications. Two-fifths of the men are skilled mechanics, and the camp gives evidence of their manual skill. Although they have been but two weeks in their present location, they have constructed a brick range and oven for baking company bread, and made many other improvements. In their four months of service, not one man has died of disease, and there is but but one in the hospital.

A letter from Connecticut states that thirty vessels, chiefly whalers, filled with soldiers, were to sail for the South, and be sunk in the entrance to harbors there.

A fearful gale from the eastward prevailed on Wednesday night at St. John, N. F., with a heavy rain, but it was moderating on the day following.